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wish to have rejected articles returned the net in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Compulsory Investigation for Labo Troubles.

The Luce bill providing for compulsory investigation (not arbitration) in abor disputes in Massachusetts is modelled on a Canadian law which has proved so successful that of eighty conproversies inquired into in two years and law can be invoked only by public utility companies and their employees. The Hon, ROBERT LECE provides for the appeal in the case of any industry. A abor union bill on the subject is also be- of Tokio, a great seismological expert. fore the Legislature of Massachusetta Mr. LUCE says that it misses the vital point of the Canadian measure:

" Canada says, ! You shall not strike nor lock us until your dispute has been investigated." our bill says. But our labor friends would say: You may strike and lock out all you please, but if you do your dispute shall thereupon be in-

which has been the great evil in the disputes bethem committed to extreme positions, makes construction" of the houses. stons next to impossible, before giving them a chance for cool, calm conference. It puts the cart before the horse. It says, ! light first

ditions of labor, and if the other side tion being from the centre outward. appointed by each side and a third memthe Government completes the board of investigation. Before the law went into offect there were 100 strikes against pubparties to the controversy. Of six have paid their penalty it is cases in which the board failed to pre- build on their sites than elsewhere. vent a strike recognition of the union was wholly or in part the cause of the strife that followed. This is how the law works according to Mr. LUCE:

cessions are encouraged. And after the investigawe given their advice, if it is accepted there saness of humiliating defeat by overpowering prehensible. strength, no desire for vengeance.?

organizations to extend its operations trades, as they partake of the nature of ploying fifty or more persons.

Mr. LUCE declares that his bill "means ings of peace." To some others-and it is our own view-the proposal seems chaos in the industrial world; without placing a business at the mercy of the abor demagogue Investigation involves the taking of testimony, and work might spell ruin for a concern! whose success depended upon unceasing competition. Compulsory investigation as compulsory arbitration. There is to be considered the risk to an employer of disclosure of the legitimate scerets. of his business to intriguing rival. be opportunities for blackmail. Does it follow that because the Canadian law Massachusetts, where laws are less observed and the police power is less respected and feared than in Canada?

## A Valuable Witness.

as to the Ambier bill. From this ex- eigh capital, hessians for the most part visited the archipelago with a show of plane introduce new factors in war.

following sentences: " Q. You have said that you told Mr. HYDE the

by the Ambier bill? " A. In my opinion " Q. How could you control that!

" A. I could not " Q. How could you in any way promise him nmunity from action of that kind on the part of the members of the Legislature? " A. Only from my knowledge and expen

in the Legislature. " Q. That was from your familiarity with the situation?

" A. Yes.

Before the insurance investigation Mr ODELL was denying a charge brought against him for something that occurred in 1904, while he was still Governor and not yet State chairman again, Mr. ODELL has never had an opportunity to testify as to his control over legislation while he was chairman of the Republican State committee and not yet Governor.

What could be more valuable in any egislative investigation into past Albany history such as Senator WAIN-WRIGHT has proposed than Mr. ODELL's testimony of the days when the chairman of the Republican State committee sat in an Albany hotel and made certain marks opposite pending measures on the calendars of both houses, marks not misunderstood by the leaders of Senate and Assembly? Why were these marks made? What reasons of party policy or public welfare determined their char-

In his testimony before the insurance committee Mr. ODELL admitted his great "knowledge and experience." In the next legislative investigation we interested in the achievements of either trust he will be permitted to explain and side and want only to be allowed to describe both.

### Messina's Earthquake Explained.

There is little comfort to the victims of a cataclysm of nature, and little encouragement to those who must take aguarter since its enactment but six have their places, in the scientific reports and een followed by strikes. The Canadian reasoning after the fact. San Francisco may have learned some lessons from its earthquake, but it has acted on the bill in Massachusetts as drawn by the chance of it not recurring, and luck is casualties have been unscrupulously apparently the only hope held out to exaggerated. essina and Reggio by Professor OMORI He reports that the Calabrian-Sicilian

earthquake of a year ago was perceptible over an area with a radius of 125 miles, but that the region where heavy damage was done was within an ellipse of eighteen by twelve miles: the accident of two large towns, Messina and Reggio being within it accounts for the loss of life, which is now set at 100,000 souls. All but an infinitesimal fraction of these, tween capital and labor. It embroils men, rouses according to Professor OMORI, were their passions, stirs their fighting blood, gets victims to the "seismologically faulty

The cause of the earthquake was not a volcanic eruption in the Straits of Messina, but the sudden formation or extension of a crack in the earth's In Canada notice must be given by crust running from east-southeast to employer or employees of a desired west-northwest. This is shown by change in hours of work, wages or con- the first displacement by the moobjects it may ask for a board of inves- In two centuries and a half there tigation to be composed of a member have been thirteen destructive earthquakes in Italy whose epicentres have for two years on the shelf of the reher agreed on; in case of non-agreement been determined with some certainty, tired list When plotted on a map they form a seismic zone extending from central lie utility companies in ten years. In Catania. This indicates a decided weak- as the United States Exploring Expeseventy-four of the eighty cases inves- ness of the earth's crust. The areas of dition, for it returned with the crown of igated since 1907 adjustments with- violent motion, however, are indepen- high achievement. ut strike or lockout were effected, and dent of each other. Professor OMORI in every case involving only questions of infers that the points that have not yet ice the jealousy of a British explorer wages, hours or conditions of labor the been visited are most liable to future cast a doubt that has never satisfacboard brought about peace between the shocks, and that as Messina and Reggio torily been cleared. It is not until

disputants on opposite sides of the same table. the victorious army of ESTRADA was seventy years ago, no lawyers present, with the reporters checked by the despised foe on the road

coins resort to the law in Canada. It has and moments. He was cowering in great pathfinder. sed both capital and labor, and the his palace. Congress was ready to His memory has not faded from the Government has been asked by labor fly or go over to the insurgents. Could collective mind of the savages whom he a far more promising target. The Minister of Labor has suggested military prestige was added the moral to their beach to greet the landing its proper use as well as the dangers of its that by way of experiment the building support, so it was supposed, sof the stranger, and the fairest maidens of the misuse are fully understood and carefully public utilities, be included, and there is even a proposal at Ottawa to make the grew visibly stronger. The Govern-water, It is their tradition, of hospi-Hague means for the nations, the bless, is true that bulletins from the front cannibals upon his survey party, of apply to all industries without causing each side. But in the end the Estradists entreats him well. the absence of employees from their old guard. MENA and ZELIDA, the there American dominion is to-day,

has worked well in its limited sphere second Rama may be annihilation for ual rights to use that fine harbor as a retained. a comprehensive law as proposed by both armies; it is quite sure to be a tem- naval base. Mr. LUCE would regize his hopes in porary disbandment for one of them. Into Honolulu WILKES brought his weeks before the returning VASQUEZ, made it so plain that the United States and the losses on both sides seemed too would tolerate no foreign interference On November 16, 1905, the Hon B. B. keeping the field. But we got some under its KAMEHAMEHAS and its later ODELL, Jr., appeared before the insur- light on the interplay of tragedy and monarchs, under its revolution and its reance committee then engaged in a leg-comedy when an American looker on public, remained an American appanage islative investigation and in response returned from the manigua and told until the fulness of time perfected its no serious changes in these views will probto questions of the Hon. CHARLES his story at Los Angeles. He vulgarly annexation.

on the one side, and coerced and barefooted patriots fighting for ZKIAYA and MADRIZ on the other. Among the insurgents Spaniards, Italians, Cubans and Hondurans were more numerous than venturers. The natives in both armies sailors. fought not for love of war, but because the sword and the bayonet were at their backs. This was what the American visitor saw:

"Soldiers tied together in batches of from twenty five to one hundred and sent to the front, scorted by guards of several hundred men. requently observed bound men being escorte by soldiers. At first I supposed that the fied persons were prisoners, but later learned tha they were "volunteers."

The Generals, of whom there was a disproportionate number, blazed with regalia fastened on shopworn coats. bargain counter trousers completing their uniforms. The enlisted men and the drafts fought in cotton shirts and "pants" and without shoes. Both armies fired away into space to the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," which in Central America is supposed to be the national anthem of the United States. From the security of a neutral hill the battle of Boaco was witnessed by the American and he burlesques it unfeelingly. He is also very hard on the correspondents who inform a waiting world how campaign is going:

" Three drinks of absinthe or two of guarro of an ampty s-omach will make a skirmish between two Cholos look like a ' fearful carnage.

We are told that the peasants are not till their fields in peace. "The wish. save this iconoclast, "is not likely to be gratified, as the men back of the trouble still have some money left. We had thought some great constitutional principle was involved in the irrepressible and bloody struggle. To hear it called the banana war awakens one rudely from visions of glory in the tented field. We now begin to believe that the

#### Admiral Wilkes.

Thirty-three years ago Rear Admiral etery at Arlington. Senator Root has now introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to expend \$1,500 for a shaft to mark the grave.

WILKES of the San Jacinto, who overhauled the Trent, took Mason and SLI-DELL from the protection of the British flag on the high seas and landed them in Fort Warren, brought us to the edge of war with Great Britain when we could little afford even the rumor of such contest, WILKES is not forgotten.

WILKES of the Pacific is a more engaging figure. He set sail in 1838 from Norfolk. In command of a squadron of Commodore in service while yet a Lieuto full flag rank until he had been laid

Upon his discoveries in the Antarctic The tale of the great land masses now annihilate the enemy. It must be admitted that the war in being charted below Cape Horn and

coordinates. Not a ship finds its safe The tenure of the untried MADRIZ way through the unlighted mazes of the

the Government be held together with met and with whom he dealt firmly vet United States. But the tide of victory island present in procession their of taught to the Troops. developed, and at the first impact of American" told them thus to greet the recognized hostile forces victory perched on the stranger. Wilkes in his narrative has ing out the final assault still differs in differ conflicted, as did lists of casualties swift and deadly punishment. Malolo

had to acknowledge a Waterloo. CHA- The expedition was one of scientific:

force addressed against the Sulu pirates RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN of the rail rates of England have which was not without its effect when an accident of war set our flag over those Asiatic islands

This WILKES is surely worthy of a sons of the soil, and there was a leaven-monument on the heights of Virginia ing of sturdy and jovial American ad- where we lay our soldiers and our

> The City Magistrates who are determined to clear their official reputations and establish their honesty before the public will have nothing except applause and approbation from the community at large. There are thousands of citizens who have slight, if any, knowledge of any courts except those over which Magistrates preside. If confidence in the integrity of these courts is shaken, a great number of persons will look with on on the whole judicial estab-

Dr. Elzor is not in favor of applying the principles of incorporation to certain philanthropic projects, for the reason that this is "commercializing the matter too Yet church societies are incorfar. porated bodies, and the commercial elenent is entirely lacking in them. Is not Dr. FLIOT unduly disturbed by a name?

#### THE LATEST VIEWS ON THE IN FANTRY ATTACK IN BATTLE.

The general principles of the infantry battle have been fixed for some opinion among the different nations on improvement in war material brings about

Every war of course brings new expert ences, but even in times of peace the drill ground or the manœuvre field may furnish data for this important branch of the art

After any war it generally takes a long ime before the views of authorities crystallized, consequently it is well to consider these views from time to time in order to remain always up to date in our con

The great improvements effected in the modern military rifle naturally bring up the question of rapidity of fire, its advantages and disadvantages. How great the rapidity of fire may be without loss of accuracy of fire cannot be determined from actual experience, because data on this subject are entirely wanting at present

This rate, however, will depend to a great extent on the training of the particular troops considered; it will be greater for the troops at the firing school than for the ordinary troops of the army; and it will doubt be greater in time of peace than WILKES was buried in the National Cem- in actual war. It will also be affected by other circumstances, such as the character of the light on the target as well as the or the light on the target as well as the size and distinctness of the latter, the physi-cal condition of the troops, whether they are tired or not, as well as their mode of firing, whether kneeling or lying down, since the same troops can always fire kneeling.

But even with very difficult targets it now an accepted principle that the rapidity of fire shall not fall below three shots minute. However, this applies only such phases of the battle in which it is designed to attack and defeat the enemy, and not to those cases where it is merely intended to keep him occupied.

training of our soldiers have warranted this great increase in the rapidity of fire. five vessels and a storeship, flying his Nevertheless some authorities are still flag on the Vincennes, he became a opposed to it. On this subject the German authority Lieutenant-General Rohne, says tenant in rank; not for years did he befire is based on the belief that reduction in acgraph a Captain, and he was not raised curacy of fire is a necessary accompanient. But this is not necessarily the case, and ever if it did result to a certain degree this would not of necessity act disadvantageously. Of course if the great rapidity of fire is due mainly His squadron sailed on a voyage of discovery, an exploring expedition discovery are expedition Italy through Calabria to the vicinity of which has gone upon the rolls of fame of targets, but if the great rapidity of fire is the result of systematic instruction and training it need not necessarily exclude good aiming lapid loading and coming to "ready," never per mitting the target to get out of sight, comb good aiming and firing, go very well with rapidity of fire.

The commander who in actual battle slows down his fire in order to save ammunition wastes men and time, both of which are far more costly

Another important point in modern Nicaragua no longer fires the imagina- New Zealand goes far to establish the tactics is the necessity for the close mutual road as two to one; at the speed of 2.82 caused rivalry between the different rail- of fact \* Experience in Canada shows that with the discoveries made by Wilkes action and support of infantry and field miles the canal will be ways in the interest of the ports respectively service and of brief to the discoveries made by Wilkes artillery on the battlefield. All the drill found to be equal, but at the rate of three tively served by them. A large incoming service, accepted employment on known that with the drill found to be equal, but at the rate of three tively served by them. regulations agree in laying stress on this miles an hour the railway has attained vessel brings a cargo of greater quantity In the navigable Pacific the work of point. The infantry must attack even if the advantage over the canal in the ratio than the manufacturers or merchants they have been well paid or underpaid, but excluded and with dispassionate investigators to Managua, fell back, was routed and directing the conference, an atmosphere of good could not be rallied. Suddenly out of and remains the base of modern knowlthe dust of defeat a new Napoleon edge. Countless islands owe their posi- shields is out of the question. The advance of the weight conveyed on the railway terior th emerged, carrying the Government flag tion on present charts to his careful of separate batteries to accompany the with the same power," private capital erected warehouses and gained control or in professional life. is no more resentment, malice, spite, no con- to triumph on triumph. It was incom- determination of their geographical infantry attack proved ineffective in the leaped and bounded into the new chan- of docks at the ports in which they store Russo-Japanese war because these bat- nels of investment. England enjoys not for the importers at a nominal charge, and teries came within the zone of fire of the only the distinction of being the one at places often for a considerable time covered batteries of the defence. The incountry where the railroads have been without any charge at all, inbound car-Public sentiment, Mr. Luce says, en- at the capital seemed a thing of shreds South Sea without the assistance of this fantry must also definitely give up all idea of attacking gun shield batteries in position. This had better be left to the artillery. The infantry will find the enemy's machine guns

to all industries. The Government, how- the flushed Estrada advancing at the fairly in the main. In recent years the ing tool is another point of dispute, but alever, is not disposed to go quite so far. head of an invincible army? To his rude inhabitants of Malolo crowd down ated, opinions are now more settled and

law apply to all industrial concerns em- ment forces took heart, new Generals tality; they have the myth that "the for the bayonet charge is now everywhere for the real estate needed as right of way use the small trucks never holding more

The actual mode of beginning and carryfor industry what the tribunal at The banner of the always defeated. It set down the cold record of attack by ent armies. While Germany, Austria and Japan believe that the final assault may be brought on by the initiative of the leaders caused by the murderous machine guns learned its lesson; it has created a myth, land still separate the troops into those for Utopian. How could it be made to which the foreign legions worked on but it greets each newcome visitor and firing and those for shock, the latter bringing on the final assault in the form of an attack in mass on a narrow front. MORBO, the terrible, fled from the hard-exploration; but WILKES set the mark a breaking through of the enemy's line: est fought field our recollection is it of the United States upon distant spots in the former from outflanking it. The was Tipitapa with a remnant of the of the Pacific, and where he set his mark French and English still believe in the effwould prove almost as objectionable scene of carnage in an earlier campaign. that Samoa has for any other than its attack with all their energy at once and await

might cas 'y bring about submission to way next week war is mutable as well paper quill penned in the clear black there are some differences in the different investigation, and there would always as unaccountable in Nicaragua. Tipi- script of the treaty between WILKES and armies. For example, in Austria a portion of

and cavalry troop. In Europe the guns are either in batteries attached to gavalry or in companies attached to infantry, but the plateons, their main purpose being to increase the fire effect at critical moments.

These are the main points of interest in the latest views on the infantry attack, and ably take place until another war brings out

VI. The Situation in England.

The physical, political and commercia conditions in England are not only dissimilar to those of the United States but are unlike those of any country of the Continent of Europe. The early set tlements, however, as on the Continent. arose at fortified camps, in the shadow of a great abbey or monastery, or around the seat of some king or earl. Settlements of greater economic importance grew at the heads of navigation on the various rivers and estuaries. In the Saxon era each of the separat counties was very much out off from its neighbors, obtaining food and clothing from the products of its own fields.

beginnings of that industry which minsters to the wants of those beyond the immediate neighborhood are rooted in the fact that the soil and the climate of England are especially adapted to the growing of sheep. At least as early as the thirteenth century wool was exported to Flanders and later to Holland and Italy. During the reign of Edward III. Flemish weavers came to England and established the mills from which the first woollen goods of this country were made. Toward the end of the fifteenth century a body of Italians skilled in handiwork came to England, and many Protestants driven out of the Nether lands by the attack of Alva found refuge here during the reign of Elizabeth. The

The improvement in firearms and in the was more than fifteen or twenty miles than fifty miles. It would seem that

small figure in this island fortified by its are probably something like three times isolation. There was therefore no need those of the United States. Even bitiative in railway construction or to offer cent a mile in the channels of greatest guarantees or subventions to attract cor- movement. When comparison is made porate investment. England at this time with high class articles the difference is was the one firmly established manufac- markedly in favor of the United States, than ammunition. Men put out of action are lities. When it was demonstrated by ex- portation charge from Liverpool to Bradonly the distinction of being the one country where the railroads have been built absolutely without Government aid, but of being the one country where the projectors of the early railroads were fought with an almost unbelievable maignity. The coach owners and the eanal proprietors were panic stricken and brought every influence to bear to thwart their plans, the canal companies in many instances forcing the railroads to take over their canals at exorbitant terms before they could obtain Parliamentary authorization for construction. The railroads were compelled to pay outrageously for the real estate needed as right of way and their Parliamentary expenses were enormous. In one case \$500,000 was spent without result; in another six counsel and expense of \$335,000. The promoters of one railway spent \$360,000 and of another \$440,000 in forcing their schemes through Parliament. Notwithstanding these difficulties there was a railroad mania, there being scarcely a paracticable for one or another company, and there were promoters who resorted to all kinds of tricks to get capital.

Motho, the ferrible, field our recollection is the control field our recollection is the control field our recollection is the was not a wrong and the Soult of the United States upon distant spans of the United States upon distant spans of the Parific, and where he set his mark they and the Soult of the insurgent army, abandoned impregnable positions to make a last stand at Rama, scene of carrange in an earlier campaign to not complete the rout at Rama. They was not a word of hore from Blinefields. The pendulum may swing the other was not a word of hore from Blinefields. The pendulum may swing the other was not a word of hore from Blinefields as unaccountable in Nicaragua. This sailt on the clear black as an infection of the reasonably company the base of the Rama base of an an word of hore from Blinefields as unaccountable in Nicaragua. This sailt on the clear black as an infection of the reasonably company the base of Bam may not have been as agiorius a feel to the army and the control of the clear black as an infection of the provision state of the United States and the Carrange in an earlier campaign in the distribution of imported merchan disease of one or another company, and there were promoters who resorted to all kinds in the record of the control of t population engaging in manufacture.

Competition between the railways horribly severe to permit of either army in the Hawaiian kingdom that Hawaii latter are often distributed to the troops in brought about the same state of affairs care and energy may retain eminence in short haul. Frans Hughes testified about his reincalled it a banana war inspired by forNor less in the Philippines. Willes in the Philippines.

rates a mile were granted on merchs dise coming in bulk from foreign countries than on that loaded piecemeal from place

of production in England. These seeming anomalies early attracted public attention, giving rise to the same outery as to unjust discrimination that persisted for so long in the United States. Regulatory legislation was enacted, and judicial decisions have allowed, as in the United States, that under certain conditions such discriminations are not unjust but justified. Law, however, has followed law giving Parliament such complete control over the operations of the railways that it is contended by many that in the end in fairness to the shareholders the State will be obliged to purchase the rail-ways and operate them itself. The Eng-by the State of all the means of production, lish railways are, however, free to agree as to rates and enter into pooling arrangements, perhaps the larger part of the competitive traffic of the country now being

carried under pooling contracts. Certain it is that the railroads of England at this time are heavily burdened. They have never gone through the drastic reorganizations such as followed receiverships in the United States scaling down the capitalization of the railroads of this country until at this time the net average is less than \$60,000 a mile. In the capitalization of the English railways still stand the enormous initial expenditures, together with vast expenditures for improvements and betterments such as the American railroads have charged to our-American railroads have charged to current earnings but the British railroads to

In the states of Air Standard for the Government even to take the ini- tuminous coal pays a rate of about one turing country of the world, and its in- a shipment of malleable iron castings

ford than from Springfield to Liverpool.

the continually increasing portion of the shoes and chemicals. In the last few years England has regained much of her lost ground, and by the exercise of great that has been the cause of complaint in many lines of production. To this end a the United States. Longer lines com- revision of her transportation methods peted with shorter lines, carrying traffic may be necessary. How this is to be satfor the long at lower rates than for the infactorily brought about has not yet The long broken coast line been demonstrated. The furor of recent of England and the great number of years in favor of revivifying the interior en estimated that about three-fifths and obsolete, would seem to have reached

the result, it is or finds no parallel in the Unite The problems are not the same.

# SOCIALISM DEFINED AGAIN

With Certain Criticisms Upon the Defin tion of Professor Clark.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Professor John B. Clark in his lecture on "The Vain Hope of Socialism" before the League for Political Education gave a definition of socialism to which every socialist will object. The definition was attributed to Hyndman, but it would appear that Pro-fessor Clark culled the formula from a second or third hand. I do not believe that Hyndman can be shown to have uttered the words used. In effect the def is that socialism means the abolition of pri-

and an equal division of earnings.

Arguments regarding cocialism would be much more fruitful if non-socialists and anti-socialists would use at first hand the textual definitions given by socialist writers. If they cannot find time to read Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Prac-tice" or Spargo's "Socialism" they may

The collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production for the common good.

NEW YORK, March 5.

#### CIVIL PENSIONS. They Are Perfectly Legal, but Are They

Desirable? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dustry and commerce were suffering from from Springfield, Ohio, to Bradford, argument of "Taxpayer" in a recent letter the lack of additional transportation facilities. When it is the Government "owes nothing to its superannuated employees and has no lawis coming from the southern ice which may clarify the ancient controversy.

The tale of the great land masses now

The proximity of nearly every place in the purpose of making its employees the special objects of its battle in order to save cartridges, but to are interesting to the tale of the purpose of making its employees the special objects of its battle in order to save cartridges, but to are interesting to the tale of the purpose of making its employees the same moving force in the tale of the purpose of making its employees the special objects of its battle in order to save cartridges, but to are interesting to the purpose of making its employees the special objects of its battle in order to save cartridges, but to are interesting to the purpose of making its employees the same moving force in horizontal transfer in the tale of the purpose of making its employees the same moving force in horizontal transfer in the tale of the purpose of making its employees the same moving force in horizontal transfer in the tale of the purpose of making its employees the purpose of making its employees the turnpike as fifteen to one, of the rail- to increase the traffic therefrom naturally its superannuated employees is a question

terms and have been paid for their work It is exceedingly doubtful if an assertion

that the Government cannot lawfully care for its superannuated clerks could be Pensions and retired pay are parts

A Calamity Averted

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE It might be of interest to some of the people of Sandy Hill to note that in about the year 1880 their neigh-boring village. Glens Falls, through the efforts of some of its misguided citizens came very nes inflicting upon itself the sweet name of

GRAND'MRBB, P. Q. March S.

Enicker-Is Jones as med as a March hare